WEST Search History

DATE: Monday, November 25, 2002

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L10	5538871.pn. and papilloma	1	L10
L9	5538871.pn. and papillomavirus	0	L9
L8	5538871.pn.	1	L8
L7	5283171.pn.	1	L7
L6	5484699.pn.	1	L6
L5	5656423.pn.	1	L5
L4	5679509.pn.	1	L4
L3	5783412.pn.	1	L3
L2	5712092.pn.	1	L2
DB=DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L1	Light E S.in.	3	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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L1: Entry 2 of 3 File: DWPI May 4, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-350687
DERWENT-WEEK: 200030

TITLE: Detecting human papilloma virus DNA in smear samples using DNA probes to determine the susceptibility of patients to developing cancer

INVENTOR: LIGHT, E S; NUOVO, G

PRIORITY-DATA: 1998US-105657P (October 26, 1998)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
WO 200024760 A1	May 4, 2000	E	022	C07H021/04
AU 200013240 A	May 15, 2000		000	C07H021/04
EP 1056766 A1	December 6, 2000	E	000	C07H021/04

INT-CL (IPC): C07 H 21/04; C12 P 19/34; C12 Q 1/68

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 200024760A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Reagents (I) and methods (II) for detecting the presence of high risk human papilloma virus (HPV) DNA in cervical smear samples (i.e. papanicolaou smears) (and therefore which patients are at risk of developing cancer) via hybridization of DNA probe sequences, are new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(1) a reagent (I) for detecting human papilloma virus (HPV) DNA in a cell sample which indicates that the patient (from which the sample was taken) is at risk of cancer, comprising a number of DNA probes capable of specifically hybridizing to high-risk HPV but not low-risk HPV DNA;

(2) a method (II) for detecting HPV DNA in a cell sample to determine whether the patient is at risk of developing cancer, comprising:

(a) adding the reagent (I) under hybridization conditions; and

(b) detecting the presence or absence of hybridization inside cells in the cell sample; and

(3) a kit (III) for detecting high and intermediate risk HPV DNA in a sample, comprising the reagent (I).

USE - (I) and (II) are used to detect the presence of HPV DNA in cervical smear samples taken from patients as part of routine screening, and therefore for determining the risk that a patient will develop cancer.

ADVANTAGE - The method differentiates high risk from low risk HPV DNA in cells indicating the patients risk of developing cancer. It exploits the cross-reactivity of the probes to determine whether an HPV infected cell has any HPV types that are associated with malignancy not only those types completely complementary to the probes.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 200024760A
EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 3 of 3 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: WO 200129265 A1 EP 1218547 A1 US 20020019001 A1

L1: Entry 1 of 3 File: DWPI Apr 26, 2001

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2001-282166
DERWENT-WEEK: 200251
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TITLE: Detecting target nucleic acid sequence, for genetic testing and disease diagnosis, involves observing location of enzyme catalyzed chromogenic product associated with target nucleic acid sequence in individual cell

INVENTOR: LIGHT, E S

PRIORITY-DATA: 1999US-0419421 (October 15, 1999), 2001US-0863125 (May 22, 2001)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
WO 200129265 A1	April 26, 2001	E	028	C12Q001/68
EP 1218547 A1	July 3, 2002	E	000	C12Q001/68
US 20020019001 A1	February 14, 2002		000	C12Q001/68

INT-CL (IPC): C12 N 9/02; C12 N 9/22; C12 Q 1/68

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

☐ 2. Document ID: WO 200024760 A1 AU 200013240 A EP 1056766 A1

L1: Entry 2 of 3 File: DWPI May 4, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-350687
DERWENT-WEEK: 200030
COPYRIGHT 2002 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TITLE: Detecting human papilloma virus DNA in smear samples using DNA probes to determine the susceptibility of patients to developing cancer

INVENTOR: LIGHT, E S; NUOVO, G

PRIORITY-DATA: 1998US-105657P (October 26, 1998)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
WO 200024760 A1	May 4, 2000	E	022	C07H021/04
AU 200013240 A	May 15, 2000		000	C07H021/04
EP 1056766 A1	December 6, 2000	E	000	C07H021/04

INT-CL (IPC): C07 H 21/04; C12 P 19/34; C12 Q 1/68

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWC | Draw. Desc | Image

3. Document ID: WO 9409022 A1 US 5856089 A AU 9453555 A

L1: Entry 3 of 3 File: DWPI Apr 28, 1994

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1994-151234
DERWENT-WEEK: 199909

TITLE: Detection of chromosome structural abnormalities - by in situ hybridisation to fixed tissue using nucleic acid probes for single copy sequences

INVENTOR: GEORGE, A L; LIGHT, E S ; WANG, M G

PRIORITY-DATA: 1992US-0958907 (October 9, 1992), 1994US-0279315 (July 22, 1994)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
WO 9409022 A1	April 28, 1994	E	047	C07H021/02
US 5856089 A	January 5, 1999		000	C12Q001/68
AU 9453555 A	May 9, 1994		000	C07H021/02

INT-CL (IPC): C07 H 21/02; C07 H 21/04; C12 P 19/34; C12 Q 1/68

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWC | Draw. Desc | Image

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1: Diagn Mol Pathol 1998 Jun;7(3):158-63

Related Articles, Links

Detection of human papillomavirus in Papanicolaou sme correlation with pathologic findings and clinical outcom

Nuovo GJ.

MGN Medical Research Laboratory, Setauket, New York, USA.

PubMed Services

Related Resources

The purpose of this study was to correlate the in situ detection of huma papillomavirus (HPV) DNA in archival Papanicolaou (Pap) smears with pathologic findings and, for atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance (ASCUS), clinical follow-up. Eighty-two Pap smears were destained and analyzed for HPV DNA by in situ hybridization using a consensus probe cocktail that could detect the oncogenic HPV types. "High-risk" HPV DNA was detected in 18 of 23 (78%) low grade SILs of 40 (40%) ASCUSs, and 1 of 19 (5%) normal Pap smears. The in si detection of HPV DNA in ASCUS Pap smears with a corresponding biopsy-proven squamous intraepitheal lesion (SIL) within 6 months was significantly greater (14 of 21, 67%) than in smears with corresponding biopsy specimens were negative for SIL (2 of 19, 10%) ($p < 0.05$). A of the smears negative for HPV using the high-risk probe cocktail with probes for low-risk HPV 6, 11, 42, 43, and 44 increased the percentag positive smears to 91% (21 of 23) of low grade SILs and 50% (20 of ASCUS, including 81% (17 of 21) of the women in whom dysplasia developed; there was no change in the percentage of positive cases in no Pap smears. It is concluded that the in situ detection of HPV DNA in ASCUS cells can help the clinician to differentiate those women at very risk for a biopsy-proven SIL from those at low risk.

PMID: 9836071 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

1: Diagn Mol Pathol 1998 Jun;7(3):158-63 Related Articles, Links

Detection of human papillomavirus in Papanicolaou smears: correlation with pathologic findings and clinical outcome.

Nuovo GJ.

MGN Medical Research Laboratory, Setauket, New York, USA.

The purpose of this study was to correlate the in situ detection of human papillomavirus (HPV) DNA in archival Papanicolaou (Pap) smears with the pathologic findings and, for atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance (ASCUS), clinical follow-up. Eighty-two Pap smears were destained and analyzed for HPV DNA by in situ hybridization using a consensus probe cocktail that could detect the oncogenic HPV types. "High-risk" HPV DNA was detected in 18 of 23 (78%) low grade SILs, 16 of 40 (40%) ASCUSs, and 1 of 19 (5%) normal Pap smears. The in situ detection of HPV DNA in ASCUS Pap smears with a corresponding biopsy-proven squamous intraepitheal lesion (SIL) within 6 months was significantly greater (14 of 21, 67%) than in smears with corresponding biopsy specimens were negative for SIL (2 of 19, 10%) ($p < 0.05$). Analysis of the smears negative for HPV using the high-risk probe cocktail with probes for low-risk HPV 6, 11, 42, 43, and 44 increased the percentage of positive smears to 91% (21 of 23) of low grade SILs and 50% (20 of 40) for ASCUS, including 81% (17 of 21) of the women in whom dysplasia developed; there was no change in the percentage of positive cases in normal Pap smears. It is concluded that the in situ detection of HPV DNA in ASCUS cells can help the clinician to differentiate those women at very high risk for a biopsy-proven SIL from those at low risk.

PMID: 9836071 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

1: Acta Cytol 2001 Nov-Dec;45(6):919-26

Utility of the in situ detection of HPV in Pap smears diagnosed as within normal limits.

Menezes G, Euscher E, Schwartz B, Catania F, Chancellor J, Nuovo GJ.

Department of Pathology, Ohio State University Medical Center, Columbus 43210, USA.

OBJECTIVE: To determine the clinical significance in normal Pap smears of HPV detection as determined by Hybrid Capture (HC) and in situ hybridization analyses. STUDY DESIGN: We studied 135 consecutive Pap smears as well as 46 other smears from high-risk patients each initially diagnosed as within normal limits. RESULTS: The 135 "normal" Pap smears were rescreened, and 6 (4%) where found to be either ASCUS or SIL. In the remaining 129 cases, HPV DNA was detected in 0% and 9%, respectively, using in situ hybridization and HC I. Upon rescreening the high-risk patients, nine (20%) were reclassified as having SIL/ASCUS; each was in situ hybridization positive, and eight were HC positive; six (67%) of these women developed SIL on follow-up. In the 37 Pap smears in high-risk women still within normal limits after manual rescreening, HPV was detected in 2% by in situ hybridization and 46% by HC; 6% of the HC-positive women developed SIL on follow-up. CONCLUSION: In situ hybridization rarely detects HPV in Pap smears diagnosed as within normal limits after manual rescreening. In situ hybridization is very effective in detecting rare, atypical cells in Pap smears diagnosed as within normal limits and, in a high-risk population, is predictive of SIL on clinical follow-up.

PMID: 11726118 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]